

Mentioned In The Dispatches



ROBERT BACON.

ROBERT BACON, first assistant secretary of state and peace commissioner to Cuba with Secretary Taft, was a member of the president's class at Harvard, the class numbers quite a few men who have won fame or fortune or both. One of them, Charles Pierce, a Boston millionaire, tells this story of Bacon's college days:

"When we were all in college together the roller skating craze was at its height. A crowd of boys went to a rink one night to see the fun. Bacon was of the number. He had never been on roller skates in his life. After he watched the people circle around for a few minutes he said in a half disgusted tone that any one could be a roller skater at the first trial.

"Why," said Bob, "I bet I could put on a pair of skates and go around that rink the first time without falling."

"He found plenty of takers at once. The bet we made was to be a dinner for the whole party. Well, Bob got a pair of skates and strapped them on. He started off pretty wobbly. Still he managed to keep going. He was a big fellow, and he seemed even bigger than a boy than he does now as a man. His progress was pretty slow, but after awhile he got nearly around the rink, and we thought surely that he had lost. Just then a small boy who did not look more than two feet high alongside of Bob's six dashed out on the rink and ran slap into him. Bob went down with a bang that almost shook the building. As he slipped along his feet just came to the line which would have completed the circle. He got up, kicked the skates off, tossed them as far as he could and said, 'The dinner is on me; come on, boys.'"

Congressman Herbert Parsons, president of the New York Republican county committee, who won a victory over the Odell-Quigg faction of the Republican party in the recent primaries, is a close friend of President Roosevelt and has some of the strenuous qualities for which the president is famous. His success in the battle at the primaries was due not a little to the energy and firmness he showed in meeting difficulties which arose in districts where rough elements were in control. He rode around in an automobile and wherever he found trouble pressed to the front at the risk of personal violence to himself and straightened things out. When he arrived at one primary voting place in a tough section he found "rough houses" in progress. Parsons men were being knocked down as they approached the polling place, and one burst into the room while the county chairman was there with three anti-Parsons men on his back. He was rescued from his unpleasant position by the party leader, who then "read the riot act" to the police on duty and succeeded in restoring order.

Mr. Parsons came out of the primary contests with a record as one of the gamest fighters who ever led the party organization in New York.

William B. Wilson, who has been named for member of congress from the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district by the Democrats, is a miners' leader and stands second to John Mitchell in influence among the members of the United Mine Workers of America. He is secretary and treasurer of this organization and during the big strike of 1902 was quite prominent, as it was his duty to disburse the funds, amounting to about \$2,000,000 per month, contributed for the support of the striking miners. He has worked in the mines in all kinds of capacities. At one time it became impossible for him to secure work in any of the soft coal mines on account of his prominence as a labor organizer, and he then opened a mine on his own premises, digging, loading and selling the product himself. Mr. Wilson was once talking about business success.

"Success," said he, "is largely a matter of intelligence. So many men work stupidly, like the boy in the drug store to whom the druggist said: 'You sweep and clean well, but you're not as good a salesman as you should be. To be a good salesman you must push things a bit. Call each patron's attention to some article he needs. Thus you may often effect an extra sale.'"

"All right, sir," said the boy. "And that afternoon he said to an elderly woman who came for a stamp: 'Anything else, ma'am—hair dye, cosmetic, wrinkle remover, face powder, mole destroyer, skin rejuvenator, flabby?'"

"But, with an exclamation of annoyance, the woman hastened out before the alert boy was through his cata-

logue of the articles he thought she needed."

Bird S. Coler, president of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, who figured recently in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company's controversy over Coney Island fares, was the Democratic candidate for governor of New York against Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., in 1902, and before that he made a record as comptroller of New York.

President Coler was busy in his office in the Brooklyn borough hall a few months ago when the doorkeeper announced that William Garrison desired an audience with him.

"Show the gentleman in," said Mr. Coler. To his astonishment a neatly dressed boy walked in and, bowing politely, asked:

"Are you the borough president?"

"I am," replied Mr. Coler.

"Well," said the lad, "my name is Willie Garrison, and I live at 92 Broom place. I'll be nine years old next Saturday, and I want you to have a parade on that day."

"A what?" gasped the borough president.

"Why, a parade," repeated Willie—"horses and soldiers and music and things like that, you know."

"I'm afraid I can't accommodate you next Saturday, Willie," said Mr. Coler, "but I'll tell you what to do. A week from Saturday there is to be a parade in honor of St. Patrick. Couldn't you postpone your celebration and take part in that?"

"Well, I guess that'll do," decided Willie. "I'll march in that parade."

With ceremony the borough president bowed his small visitor out.

General Arthur MacArthur, who succeeded to the rank of lieutenant general of the army when General Corbin went on the retired list on Sept. 15, is a dashing fighter and one of the handsomest men that ever wore shoulder straps. He joined the Union army when the civil war broke out as a boy of sixteen, and he looked even younger than he was. Just before the close of the war, upon the earnest request of the line officers and the recommendation of the lieutenant colonel commanding, Arthur MacArthur was made major of a veteran regiment before he was nineteen years old. This record was equaled only two or three times in an army of over a million men. General Grant would have recommended MacArthur after Missionary Ridge for promotion to the rank of brigadier general, but he could not put a youth of twenty over the veteran colonels and other field officers who had been in the service since 1861. In 1885 Captain MacArthur was strongly backed for a commission in the adjutant general's corps. Both Generals Grant and Sherman endorsed him, the first in more commendatory terms than he was in the habit of using, but Grant had seen MacArthur and his men go up an almost perpendicular cliff 200 feet high, with its top and crest lined with Confederate riflemen, who shot at every head as it emerged from the depths below. How the Union troops ever occupied Missionary Ridge has been the amazement of those who have read the story.

"Well," said General MacArthur afterward, "I was young, and if the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin was going to make that climb I didn't mean to remain behind."

In seeking answers to such questions as the age of the human race scientists have recourse to the rocks and caves which contain records of prehistoric man. Some important discoveries of this nature have recently been made in the Pyrenees of Spain. The writer and scientist Garrett P. Serviss has described these discoveries by saying that, "as far as the evidence now in hand is able to inform us, man was a witness of only the last glacial invasion of Europe. If he saw the earlier ones, all traces of his presence have disappeared. The effect is, as a French writer remarks, greatly to 'rejuvenate' prehistoric man. Confining his presence to one instead of two glacial periods is about the same thing as cutting in half the estimate of his probable age."

Professor Serviss adds that, though we cannot be very exact in fixing the time that man has been on the earth, it is some satisfaction to limit prehistoric man to a certain geologic period. There are various ways of arriving at comparatively accurate estimates of the time that has elapsed since the last advance of the ice. Geologists are getting closer and closer to an agreement on this subject.

Astronomy is the field in which Mr. Serviss has become best known as a writer. He is the author of "Astronomy With an Opera Glass," "The Conquest of Mars," a semiscientific novel; "The Moon Metal," "Pleasures of the Telescope" and "Other Worlds." He was born at Sharon Springs, N. Y., in 1851, is a graduate of Cornell university and is journalist and lecturer as well as astronomer.

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The Revolution In Unhappy Cuba



GONZALES DE QUESADA.

THE Cuban revolution began about the middle of last August and was therefore but a few days over a month old when Secretary Taft of the war department and Acting Secretary Bacon of the state department set sail from Tampa on the cruiser Des Moines on the mission of peace they were commissioned to prosecute by the president. It is seldom that in so short a time so much occurs in a country to produce conditions of anarchy and industrial chaos. As President Roosevelt in his now historic letter to Minister Quesada put it: "For seven years Cuba has been in a condition of profound peace and of steadily growing prosperity. For four years this peace and prosperity have obtained under her own independent government. Her peace, prosperity and independence are now menaced, for of all possible evils that can befall Cuba the worst is anarchy."

When Cuba set up as an independent republic one of the first things done was to contract a big debt in order to pay off the veterans of the revolutionary army. This was done in the belief that revolutions were at an end and that the industries of the island would provide revenue for the expenses of government. When the insurrection broke out in August the government had about \$13,000,000 in the treasury, and the extra session of congress, recently called, authorized President Palma to draw on other than war funds for the purpose of suppressing the opponents of the government.

Senior Palma's executive residence is the old palace formerly occupied by the Spanish captains general. It was in front of this the marines from the cruiser Denver were stationed after their landing in Havana and before their recall at the instance of President Roosevelt.

The investment of foreign capital in Cuba, the building of railways and in-

duction of modern methods and appliances in the cultivation of tobacco, sugar and other plantations had brought Cuba to a stage of industrial and agricultural prosperity never before known. But when a country is overrun by contending armies and crops are seized or burned, beasts of burden are carried off to satisfy the hunger of the warriors in the woods and labor in general is in a state of suspense and anxiety, cultivation of plantations becomes practically impossible. Fall is the planting time for the tobacco crop, and so little has yet been planted that next year's crop will be very small. The success of the sugar crop has also been threatened. Under these conditions foreign investors have become alarmed as to their losses through the insurrection, and intending investors have been frightened away.

Senior Gonzales de Quesada, who was made the recipient of the president's views concerning the Cuban situation, was at the head of the Cuban junta in this country prior to American intervention and the Spanish war. He was born in Havana in 1868, but was educated in the public schools of New York city, at the College of the City of New York and Columbia university. His paternal grandfather was a wealthy Cuban landholder who once refused from Spain the title of Marquis de Santa Cruz. His family lost their wealth through the troubles of the island, but money came to him through his wife, and much of her fortune was devoted to aiding the revolutionists, who, with American help, finally won freedom from Spain.

At the outbreak of the insurrection there were rumors that General Mendez Capote, the Cuban vice president, was plotting against President Palma with the view of succeeding to the executive office himself. Subsequent events, however, supported the view of his loyalty to his chief. He was at one time president of the insurgent government established by the Cubans in their last struggle for independence, is a graduate of the University of Havana, has won eminence as a lawyer and has been governor of Matanzas province.

THE Load of Glimmericks at Sea Girt Surprised a West Virginian.

Major Robert Linn Osborne of Clarksburg, W. Va., one of the crack riflemen of the team sent from that state to Sea Girt, N. J., has been in New York explaining to his southern friends how the West Virginia boys failed to carry off the big prizes, says the New York Times.

"We went to Sea Girt," said the major, "with our rifles and a few boxes of matches with which to take the shine from the tip sight. Then we stretched out on our stomachs in good old fashioned mountain fashion and banged away at the targets. Some of our squad have valises full of medals for shooting, but we didn't need any new valises at Sea Girt."

"While we were firing away and feeling for the wind by instinct the New York squad came up to the line and began unloading paraphernalia. It seemed like each marksman had a wagon load of glimmericks. First he would put up a tripod on which he would stick a long pole, on the top of which was a set of cups into which blew the breeze. This was some sort of wind gauge. Then they unloaded thermometers, barometers and telescopes. They did everything but send a man with a gimlet to the target to bore a hole in the bullseye and then send the bullet by special messenger to be plugged into the hole."

"That was too much for West Virginians. Down our way there's hardly a man that can't bore a hole in a silver dollar at 300 yards or pick a feather from a buzzard at 500 or more, but on the beach at Sea Girt we didn't seem to measure up with the thermometer and barometer soldiers. What puzzles me is what good that kind of shootin' is goin' to do in wartime? By the time a man's got his wind gauge up he's likely to be ready for the Red Cross."

Practical Patriotism. The fortification of Stockholm, rendered possible by funds collected by the union for the defense of Stockholm, is now so far advanced that the armament can take place, says Engineering. The union has further offered to pay for modern guns for one of the forts, an offer which King Oscar has accepted with much appreciation.

Judge Beer By Its True Worth

Progressive Men and Women Consider It a Means to National Temperance.

We have recently published a number of articles on the food value of beer, and we believe that sooner or later beer will be recognized at its true worth, as a food beverage of splendid tonic effect and high nourishing value. Noted men and women of this country are already alive to the situation and besides Miss Phoebe Cousins and Dr. J. M. Feiler of Northwestern University, many others of note give their endorsement to beer as a means to national temperance.

Miss Cousins, for a quarter of a century the most eminent woman suffrage advocate in the West, said in a recent interview: "There never will be a law that will compel prohibition, and the sensible thing for the Women's Christian Temperance Union to do is to aid in the substitution of mild, nourishing drinks like beer, which seldom produces drunkenness. A prominent army officer who served in the Southwest, operated canteens at three different posts. He made the canteens so acceptable to the soldiers, who found beer satisfying their demand for business."

Pabst Beer meets all the demands for a mild, healthful, refreshing beverage such as Miss Cousins suggests. It is made of the exclusive Pabst eight-day malt, choice hops and pure water. Eight-day malt, which is the only perfect malt, gives Pabst Beer its superior food value and richness. Strong in nourishment, the body requires it is refreshing and satisfying. It is pure, and contains only three and one-half per cent of alcohol. Pabst Beer is the ideal temperance beverage. No other is so healthful.

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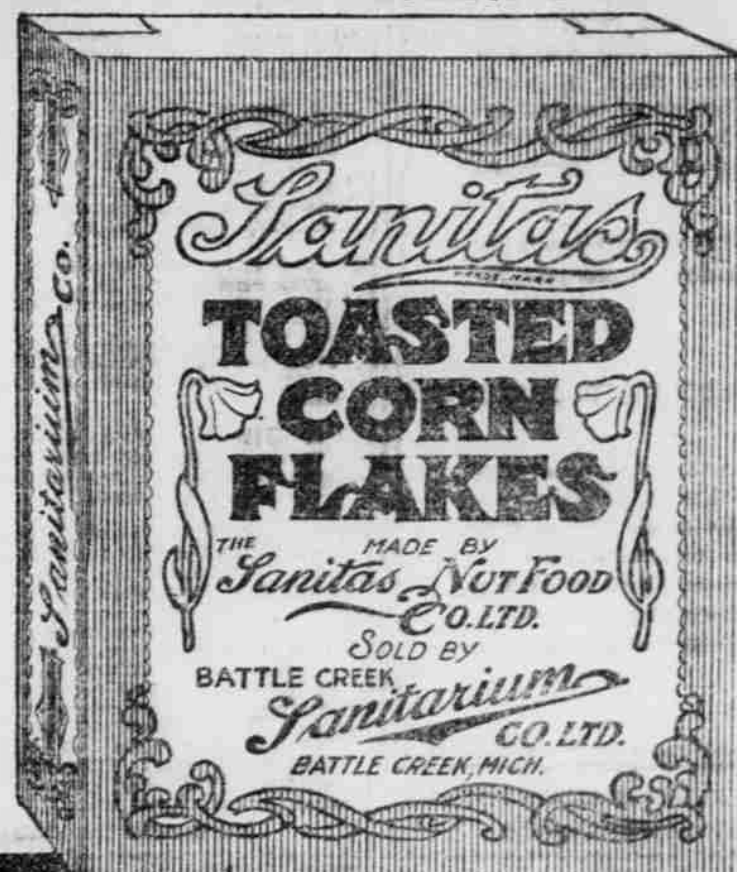
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THERMOMETER MARKSMEN.

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